## GLUMBIA AND GREENVILLE RAILROAD. A. On and after August 17, 1884, PASSENGER TRAINS will run as herewith indicated upon this road and its branches. Newberry. Ninety-Six Hodges..... . 5 21 p m Greenwood Ninety-Six. Newberry ..... 3 11 p m Columbia C. & G. D. NO. 53. UP PASSENGER. Leave Alston Arrive at Alston Arrive at Alston 4 07 u m Laurens Railkoab. Leave Helena 4 10 p m Arrive at Laurens C. H. 7 20 p m Leave Laurens C. H...... Arrive at Helena...... ABBEVILLE BRANCH. Leave Hodges...... Arrive at Abbeville. Leave Abbeville Arrive at Hodges BLUE BIDGE RAILROAD AND ANDERSON BRANCH.

CONNECTIONS. A. With South Carolina railroad to and from A. With South Carolina railroad to and from Charleston; with Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta railroad from Wilmington and all points north thereof: with Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroad from Charlotte and all points north thereof. B. With Asheville and Spartanburg railroad from and for points in Western N. Carolina, C. With Atlanta and Charlotte div Richmond and Danville railway for Atlanta and all points south and west.

Standard Eastera Time.

G. R. TALCOTT, Superintendent.

M. SLAUGHTER, Gen'l Passenger Agt.
D. CARDWELL, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agt.

Arrive at Walhalla

Arrivo at Belton

Leave Walhalla .....

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD Passenger Department.—On and after Aug 3d, 1884, passenger train service on the A

and C. Division will be as follows:	
Northward, No. 51*	- No. 581
Leave Atlanta 4 40 p m	8 40 a m
arrive Gainesville 6 57 p m	10 35 a m
Lula 4 7 25 pm	11 0t a m
Rabun Gap june b. 8 12 p m	11 30 a m
Toccoa c 8 54 p m	12 04 p m
Seneca City d 9 59 p m	1 00 p p
Central 10 32 p m	1 52 p n
Liberty 10 53 p m	2 13 p n
Easley 11 10 p m	
Oreenville	2 27 p m
Spattanhauer 1 191 pm	2 47 p m
Spartanburg f 101 a m	3 56 p n
Gastonia 9 3 20 a m	5 54 p m
Charlotte / 10 a m	6 40 p m
Southward. No. 50*	No. 521
Leave charlotte 1 45 a m	1 00 p n
arriveGastonia 2 30 a m	1 45 p n
Spartanburg 4 28 a m	3 45 p n
Greenville 5 43 a m	4 55 p m
Ensley 6 17 a m	5 26 p m
Liberty 6 34 a m	5 42 p m
central 6 55 a m	6 to p n
Seneca city 7 33 a m	7 36 p n
Тоссов 8 40 п ш	7 35 p n
Rabun Gap june 9 34 a m	8 30 p n
Lula 10 09 a m	8 59 p n
Gainesville 10 36 a m	9 25 p n
Atlanta 1 00 p m	11 30 a n

\*Express. †Mail. Freight trains on this road all carry passengers; passenger trains on this road all carry passengers; passenger trains run through to Danville and connect with Virginia Midland railway to all eastern cities, and at Atlanta with all lines diverging. No. 50 leaves Richmond at 1 p m and No. 51 arrives there at 4 p m; 52 leaves Richmond at 228 a m, 53 arrives there at 74 La m

at 741 a m

Buffet Sleeping Cars without Lehange: On trains Nos. 50 and 51, New A York and Atlanta, via Washington and Danville, Greensboro and Asheville; on trains Nos. 52 and 53, Richmond and Danville, Washington, Augusta and New Through fickets on sale at Orleans. Charlotte, Greenville, Seneca, Spartanburg and Gainesville to all points south. southwest, north and east. A connects with N. E. railroad to and from Athens; b with N. E. to and from Tallulah Falls; c with El. Air Line to and from Elberton and Bowersville; d with Blue Ridge to and from Walhalla; e with C. and G. to and from Greenwood, Newberry, Alston

and Columbia; f with A. & S. and S., U. & C. to and from Hendersonville, Alston, &c.; g with Chester and Lenoir to and from Chester, Yorkville and Dallas; h with N. C. division and C., C. & A. to and from Greensboro, Raleigh, &c EDMUND BERKLEY, Supt.

M. Slaughter, Gen. Pass. Agt. A. L. Rives, 2d V. P. and Gen. Man.

SOUTH CAROLINA
RAILWAY COMPANY.
Commencing Sunday. Sept. 7th, 1884, at
2 35 a m., Passenger Trains will run as follows
until further notice, "Eastern time:" Columbia Division-Daily. Leave Columbia...... 7 50 a m Due at Charleston ..... 12 20 p in . 12 20 p m 9 47 p m . 8 33 a m 4 30 p m .12 38 p m 9 22 a m Leave Charleston Due at columbia Camden Dicision-Daily except Sundays. Leave Columbia ... Due Camden 7 50 a m · 5 25 p m Due Camden 2 25 pm Leave Camden 9 00 a m Due Columbia 12 38 p m Asynská Dicision — Daily, Leave Columbia 7 50 a m Due Augusta 1 20 pm 8:25 p n 5 25 pm 7 40 a m

Dae Columbia. Connections Made at Columbia with Columbia and Greenville railroad by train arriving at 12 38 p. m. and departing at 5 25 p. m.; at Columbia Junction with Charlotte, Columbia and Au-

Junction with Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroad by same train to and from all points on both roads.

At Charleston with steamers for New York on Saturday; and on Tuesday and Saturday with steamer for Jacksonville and points on St. John'a river; also, with Charleston and Saxsonah Bailroad to and from Sayannah and all points in Florida.

At Augusta with Georgia and Central rail rosun to and from all points West and South; at Blackville to and from all points on Barnsell yailroad. Through tickets can be purposized and contral points South and West by applying to ing to

D. McQueen, Agent, Columbia, S. C.

John B. Fran, General Manager,

D. C. Arban, Gen. Pass, and Ticket Ag't

M. AIKEN,

Cokesbury P. O., S. C., is duly authorized and licensed for Abbeville county to write risks on

read of the continue

Dwellings and Furniture, Barns, Sta-bles and Contents, (including live stock) Stores, Warehouses and Stocks Therein, Churches, Mills and Cutton (baled,)

surance Co. against loss or damage by FIRE; in the Rochester German Insurance Co. against loss or damage by FIRE and LIGHT-NING. Rates low; companies solvent; no litigation. For particulars, address as above. apl3-4

#### Application for charter.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the General Assembly at its next session, for a charter for a Railroad from Greenwood, Abbeville county, to Abbeville court house, South Carolina, with power to extend same, West from Abbeville or East from Greenwood, as may be determined by the corporators. sep 11-3m

Gold for the working class. Send 10 cents for postage, and we will mail you free, a royal, valuable box of sample goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. We will start you. You can work all the time or in spare time only. The work is universally adapted to both sexes, young and old. You can easily earn from 50 cents to \$5 every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer; to all who are not well satisfied we will send \$1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Fortunes will be made by those who give their whole time to the work. Great success absolutely sure Don't delay. Start now. Address Stinson & Co., Portland Maine.

TUESDAY April 1st, 1884. Pattern Hatsand Bonnets copied from latest Paris de-signs. Flowers, Luces, Rufflings, Sash Rib-9 05 a m bons, Trimming Silks, Summer Silks, Dress Goods, Muslins, White Lawns, Linon DeDaca, Linon DeOrleaus, Embroideries, Trimming Materials, Kid Gloves, Hosiery &c., &c. R. M. HADDON & CO.

> NOTWITHSTANDING the hard times have spared neither pains nor expense in the selection of our stock for this spring. The ladies can rely upon getting the latest R. M. HADDON & CO.

### A TLANTIC COAST LINE,

PASSENGER DEPARMMENT,

Wilmington, N. C., July 10th, 1884 NEW LINE between Charleston and Columbia and Upper South Carolina. CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

to the spirit of the second				GOING EAST.		
Lv.	Charleston	Ar.	9 55	Din		
44	. Lanes	44		"		
		44	- T. C. T.	44		
Ar .	Columbia					
	Winnsboro	"		**		
		44				
44	Yorkville					
		**		**		
44	Pock Hill	44				
		**	1 00	**		
Ar	Newberry	Lv	3 11	pni		
		**		***		
		-14		anı		
44	Anderson	44				
44	Greenville	66		44		
44	Walhalla	**		44		
**	Abbeville	*		44		
				44		
4	. Hendersonville.					
	Δr	" Lanes " Sumter Ar Columbia " Winnsboro " Chester " Yorkville " Lancaster " Rock Hill " Charlotte  Ar Newberry " Greenwood " Laurens " Anderson " Greenville " Walhalla " Abbeville	" Lanes " " Sunter " " Ar Columbia Ly " Winnsboro " " Chester " " Yorkville " " Laneaster " " Rock Hill " " Charlotte " " Greenwood " " Laurens " " Anderson " " Greenville " " Walhalla " " Abbeville "	Lv Charleston Ar. 9 55  " Lanes " 8 11  " Sumter " 6 55  Ar Columbia Lv. 5 30  " Winnsboro " 3 48  " Chester " 2 44  " Yorkville " 1 00  " Lancaster " 9 00  " Rock Hill " 2 00  " Charlotte " 1 00  " Charlotte " 1 00  " Laucaster " 9 90  " Laucaster " 9 90  " Laucaster " 1 00  " Charlotte " 1 00  " Greenwood " 12 59  " Laurens " 9 15  " Anderson " 10 45  " Greenville " 9 55  " Walhalla " 9 00  " Abbeville " 11-30		

J. F. DIVINE, T. M. EMERSON. Gen'l Sup't. Gen'l Pas. Agent

# CONDENSED TIME CARD

#### Magnolia Passenger Route. In effect September 14, 1884.

in enect deprember 14, 1004	
GOING SOUTH.	
Leave Greenwood *5 30 am Arrive Augusta 11 30 am Leave Augusta 10 30 am Arrive Atlanta 5 45 pm	14 00 p 8 50 p 9 00 p 6 40 s
Leaye Augusta 11 40 am Arrive Beaufort 5 50 pm " Port Royal 6 05 pm " Chaleston 6 50 pm " Savannah 6 42 pm " Jacksonville 9 00 am	
GOING NORTH.	
Leave Jacksonville. 5 30 pm " Savannah. 6 55 am " Charleston. 6 10 am Leave Port Royal. 7 25 am " Beaufort 5 7 37 am " Augusta 1 40 pm	24.9.普及亚
Leave Atlanta	6 10 n
Leave Augusta 4 00 pm Arrive Greenwood 9 00 pm	5 40 a
Tickets on sale at Greenwood to at through rates—baggage checked nation.  *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.	oll male

W. F. SHELLMAN, Traffic Manager. J. N. Bass, Superintendent.

SPARTANDURG AND ASHEVILLE BAILROAD On and after May 12, 1884, passenger trains will be run daily, except Sunday, be-

tween 2	partanburg	and	Hendersony	ille	
follows:					
11 11 14	11 10 11 11 11 11 11	2.212.23	CHARGO THE SAID	Wist.	
	UP	TRAL	N		
Leave R	. & D. Depot	at Sp	artanburg 6	00 1	ś
Leave 8	partanburg,	A I.	denot &	10	:
Leave S	aluda	70.000	acpor o	10	•
I care L	lat Dank			20 1	,
LICHYO F	lat Rock		9	15 1	5
Arrive	Hendersonvil	10	9	30 7	è
The Proposition of	minimum DOWN	Contract of	And the second second	Address on	ä
Leave H	endersonville	9	8	00 .	ï
Leave F	lat Rock			15	i
Leave S	aluda			00	١
Loave	in I in I			90 1	Ļ
meavr A	ir Line June	tion	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	25 8	١
ATTIVO I	R. & D Depo	Spar	tanburg 11	30 1	ŧ
Tenin	s on this road	Linn 1	w. Liv Time	71.25	ú
Hoth !	maina maka	Estin .	Witt-mine	crease	ě
	rains make	onnec	tions for Co	lum	ŧ
and Cha	rleston via	Sparts	inburg, Un	ion a	ŧ
Columb	a; Atlanta a	ad Cha	riotte by A	r Li	ŧ
JA	MESANDER	RON	Sungeintan	1	í

WILMINGTON, COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA BAILROAD. Going Sou h 9 30 pm 11 10 pm

Leave Wilnington 930 pm 11 10 pm
Arrive at Florence 150 a m 2 20 a m
Arrive at Columbia 640 a m
Gioing North No 43 No 47
Leave Columbia 10 00 pm
Leave Florence 450 pm 152 a m
Arrive at Wilmington 740 pm 6 10 a m
Train No. 43 stops at all stations, Nos. 48
and 47 stop only at Brinkley's, Whiteville,
Flemington, Fair Bluff, Marton, Florence,
Timmorsville, Sumter, Camden Junction ard
Eastover. Passengers for columbia and all
points on C N C R N, C & A R R, Alken zametion and all points beyond, should take No. 48,
night express. Separate Fullman sleepers
for charleston and augusta on trains 4 and
47. All trains run solid between charleston
and Wilmington.

ALL FOR LOVE.

The Story of James Samuel's life. One of these stories, so prolific in the happy finale-has just been made public in Denver, Colorado. The hero, William Samuels, is one of the wealthlips that the story comes, corroborated by his wife and brother James. Four beautiful Chester valley, Pennsylvania. Herbert Samuels, the father, was a wellto-do farmer, owning a splendid tract of land, where he dwelt with his wife and to college. During their absence brother of the father died and he took into his family the dead man's child Hattie. When the two brothers returned from college aged about twentythree and twenty-five respectively, they found their cousin, a beautiful girl of twenty years, installed in the house. brothers James, the elder, had light hair and eyes and was of quiet and even demeanor, rarely, if ever, known to be angry, and being a general favorite not only at home but throughout the community. In marked contrast was the character and disposition of William, he younger brother, who, of a dark, alnost swarthy complexion, with hair and eyes as black as coal, was fiery and quick to anger, and although naturally vell meaning had had numerous encounters, both while attending school and since his graduation

Since the time, three years ago, when James and William finally returned from college and found their lovely cousin domiciled at their home, they had both been violently in love with her and both had made every man festation of the feeling, but so far the cunning witch had avoided showing the slighest preference for either, treating them as prothers rather than lovers. This state of affairs rankled as a thorn in the breast of the hot headed William, whose feelings of bitterness and jealousy toward his brother grew until they amounted to almost positive hatred. Cime and again he sought quarrels, but James' more even temper prevented anything of a serious character until one bright afternoon in July, when. apon the return of the elder, brother and Hattie from a ride, the younger who watched with a ferocious, danger ous glare in his eyes as his brother as sisted his cousin to alight, then followed THE PSALM-SINGING CHURCHES him to the barn where he was unharwith the most violent abuse, using epithets so strong that he was at last com-

pelled to reply in the same spirit.
Words were followed by blows, when William, blinded by passion, sized a heavy wagon spoke and deaft his brother a stunning blow, felling him to the earth, as the blood gushed from a ghastly wound in the head. At once realizing the terrible thing that he had done, and believing that he had killed his brother, a complete revulsion of feeling white upturned face, he fled. After several days of continuous travel he arrived in an obscure mining camp in Colorado, hoping that, buried in the wild present horrible sight of the face of the brother slain by his hand. Entering upon the pursuit of a minor he sought of hard work to forget his one horror, but in the dark recesses of the drift in which he was working, in the gloomy corners of the cabin in which he slept, everywhere and always it haunted him. In the meantime, after a few months, fortune with her usual fickleness rewarded his labor, which had been performed without any particular thought mense wealth.

At once the almost unknown camp became famous, and his name all unconsciously to him became almost as a household word in all mining communistrikes of the year. Fame of this kind is the duty of the churches to maintain travels far, and even after a time reached with united testimony their adherence the quiet farm in Chester Valley where to the Westminster conference as his he had spent his happy childhood days torically interpreted, and to cultivate to-and afterwards wrecked his manhood, ward each other a spirit of fraternal af-One day while in the cage ascending from the bottom of one of his deepest shafts, a shadow cast over the top caused him to suddenly look up, and the face through him, his hands relaxed his of church praise. grasp of the rope and he had a narrow. That while organic union does not ap-escape from falling to the bottom. Ar-pear practicable at present, we lay be-riving at the top more dead than alive, fore these bodies here represented the he gave one hasty, frightened glance question of co-operation, and recomaround him, saw the face again and mend them to devise a plan for this swooned away. The owner of the face, end. a tall and handsome man. evidently a stranger in the camp, sprang forward to the different churches represented in and caught his falling body in time to this conference, that they may express provent it from being dashed to pieces their judgment for a future conference. in the bottom of the camp, at the same The committee's resolutions were time ejaculating, "Oh, William;" The carefully considered and were finally miner was taken to his cabin, and, after adopted, after which the conference ad the application of restoratives slowly journed. The sentiment of the delerevived, "Where is it?" he asked, at gates was that greater unity would be which the stranger slowly advanced and effected in the near future. said softly, "Brother don't you know mo;" With a still half frightened look in his wandering eyes the miner gazed again at the face which had so startled Laurens county recently increased the ters from the surface.

2. It removes surply him, and gradually realizing the fact that it was real, living flesh and blood, again relapsed into a swoon. For days at about 90 per cent. The cidzens petihe raved in the paroxysms of a fever, though the county board to reconsider living the hideous chapter of his life their action and reduce the assessment,

hood. "Is it a miracle?" ejaculated William, as soon as he could speak. "It is no miracle, but a sad mistake under

which you have labored and from which you have undoubtedly suffered much West-romantic in the extreme, full of When you get stronger I will tell you love, jealousy, attempted murder and a all." The next day, William having so far recovered as to be able to sit up, his mer meeting at Greenville to write you standing my injury, which was not while out among the hills of Tennessee, nearly so serious as you imagined, I reiest men in the state, and it is from his gained consciousness shortly afterward, The news was broken to your mother years ago the two brothers lived in the and Hattie as gently as possible and I really think their sympathies were with from the injury, and everything went two boys. When the latter were old along as usual save that you were grievenough he sent them to school and then ed for and lamented by all. Notwithwhereabouts we utterly failed to dis cover any trace, and mourned you alone dead. About two weeks saw your name for the first time connected with the story of your big mining strike. It was at once resolved that I should come to you. I started that very night, and I am here.' "But Hattie?" asked William, with a

wistful look from his eyes. "She is well, and would be happy were it not for worrying about your "She and you got married, of course?" There was pain in the very tones in

which this was asked. "No, indeed. After you left she con loved you and always meant to marry Carolina.
you." A dazed look came over William's face, and gasping, "It cannot be," he very nearly relapsed into another the cotton and corn must be saved, swoon, the joy of the announcement being almost too much for him in his would break and subsoil fifteen acres weakened state. At last, after being as- for our corn and cotton crop, and presured again and again by his brother of pare compost enough to manure it thorthe glad truth, he exclaimed, "Oh, let us oughly, which you will have plenty of go home at once." Arrangements were time to do, as we have so small a plow made at once to start, and with a new and hoc crop. Ten acres of this we life in his veins the invalid recovered his would plant in corn and five in cotton; health so rapidly that they left the camp and in March or early in April, we on the second day after, and reached home inside of a week. Of the meeting and its joys words could not give an accurate description. A quiet wedding harrow in with Thomas Harrow. followed within one short month, after small crop of corn and cotton can be which the miner returned with his bride put in complete order by the time the to Colorado, furnished her a magnificent home in Denver, and is now not only one of the wealthiest but one of the most honored residentt of the Queen

nessing the horses and attacked him A Conference Held in Pittsburg with a View to Closer Union, but the Object not Attained.

City .- [ New York Telegram.

PITTSBURG, September 25 .- A conference of delegates from the Psalm-sing-ing churches, called for the purpose of Fodder and shucks, ing churches, called for the purpose o consulting with reference to a closer union and to devise means whereby the Expenses four hands, custom of psalm-singing in churches may be preserved, met here this morn-ing. Fifteen delegates representing the came over him, and, casting a last hur- United Presbyterian, Southern Assoried look at the prostrate form and the ciate Reformed and Old Side Reformed 2,400 bushels oats, worth Presbyterian churches responded to the 200 bushels corn, roll call. The Rev. Dr. Boyce, of 60 bushels meal, South Carolina, was elected chairman, 4 bales cotton, and the Rev. W. A. Mehard, of Wash- 125 bushels cotton seed, fasnesses of the Rocky mountains he ington, Pa., secretary. The object of could shut out from his vision the ever the conference was then read, and it was decided to allow each delegate an opportunity to give his views as to the Two hands and feed, best method of effecting the desired unby a feverish industry and hardest kind ion. Lengthy but harmonious discus-of hard work to forget his one horror, sion then cusued, in which it was shown that the delegates were almost unanimous in favor of organization, but they did not think it were possible at the

The Rev. Dr. Pressley, of South Carolina, offered a series of resolutions favoring organic reunion, and a committee consisting of one member from each or hope of result, and the open drift represented body was appointed to conwhich had become a tunnel of some sider the same. The committee retired proportions, struck a rich lead of marvelous proportions and containing imseries of resolutions, in brief, as fol-

Resolved, That in the judgment of this conference it is not only desirable but practicable to bring about more effectual co-operation between the Presties as associated with one of the largest byterian churches represented; that is

he saw caused a thrill of horror to pass must be used exclusively in the matter

That these resolutions be transmitted

## Interesting to Tax-payers,

living the hideous chapter of his life over again, until at last the fever exhausted itself by its very force, and the sick man sank into a deep slumber.

At last the invalid awoke, weak and helpless as a child, but in his right mind. Instantly the cause of his illness was by his side, and taking his hand tenderly in his own said, "William my poor brother!" It was James Samuels, the brother who was supposed to have been dead, but who was here alive and well and in the full enjoyment of man-

SMALL GRAIN.

Substitute Oats for Cotton as Monied Crop.

(Correspondence of the Cotton Plant.) I made a promise while at our sumbrother sat by him and said, "Notwith- an article on some agricultural subject, which I will now try to do, and will and our father who entered the barn at take for my subject, the practicability strenth will prove, strange as it may that moment assisted me to the house of substituting oats for cotton, as our seem, its greatest weakness. A promimonied crop. The small farmers of nent politician, one of the nominees of South Carolina all start with a two the democratic state ticket, said yesteryou more than with me. The matter borse farm, say one hundred acres of day: "I am glad that they nominated a was kept as quiet as possible in the cleared land. We have to start in Jan state ticket. It will give zest to the neighborhood and I soon recovered uary, and as spring oats are rather an campaign; it will give us something to uncertain crop, we will begin with the speak about, and you will be furnished usual half cotton and half corn plan, standing all the inquiries which we had thirty acres of each, and ten in oats in about. I have dreaded to go out in this quietly set on foot to discover your January. At the last planting of the campaign because it has seemed to me cotton we would sow it all in red oats. Now turn over the ten acres of oats air, but now we shall have something to ago I picked up an old newspaper and stubble, first sowing about a half bush- fight. I have no doubt that the demoel to the acre, which with what has been shattered out by reaping will in- The enemy is in full sight, and now we sure a good stand, then break well shall all know where to look for oppositwenty acres of the land that was left tion and how to meet it." uncultivated, and sow it, and better plow it in with a gang plow or some such harrow as the Acme; by this time the corn is far enough advanced so as not to be injured by plowing, and we would sow oats in all the corn land. This would give us eighty acres in oats, ali sown early in the fall, which is the fided to me her secret-that after all she great secret of growing oats in South

Then we add five acres in wheat, and the first year's work is done. Of course would sow broadcast over the oats one hundred pounds of acid phosphate and fifty pounds of kainit to the acre, and harvest comes in, and can be plowed and hoed whenever desirable to do so. In this way the best results the land can afford will be obtained, and should at least double the average all cotton and corn yield. Now we will speculate on the reasonable results of the best crops and the expense:

PROCEEDS OF COTTON AND CORN PLAN. 15 bales cotton, 375 bushels cotton seed. 300 bushels corn, 300 00

Feed for same, Leaving for crop, GRAIN AND COTTO \$ 960 00

\$1,433 75 Leaving for crop.

Fodder and shucks.

Difference, In making the above estimate and mparison we have confined ourselves to what is thought to be a good average of the present cropping, allowing four hands for the cotton farm and but two for the grain farm, as it will require two horses in either case. We have left out

of the calculation anything for horse feed, farm implements, etc., as there would be no material difference in the cost of each, except in a reaper for the grain farm, and as two mules will only be required part of the time, a good mare might be substituted for one of them, and a colt be raised from her every year, which would more than pay the differ-ence in the expense in farm implements. The next winter we would prepare five acres planted in cotton for clover, and in March sow it down in that article for hay, not allowing an animal to make a track on it. Some think oats will not succeed well in oats stubble; my impression is that this depends very much on the preparation of the land; if proporly done it may be sown for years on the same land. This kind of farming very materially leads to rearing more animals, which increases the manure and enriches the land, and greatly increases the income. Under this system our impoverished country would soon recuperate her lost strength, and we can become a prosperous and happy people, which I very much fear will never be the case so long as we depend entirely on cotton, and then the white man can do his own J. WASHINGTON WATTA.

What Drainage Does, The late John Klippart condenses the advantages of the drainage under the following heads :

1. The drainage removes stagnant 2. It removes surplus water from

3. It lengthens the seasons 4. It deepens the soil.

5. It warms the soil. It equalizes the temperature of the soil during the season of growth.
7. It carries down soluble substances to the roots of plants.

9. It prevents injury from drought,
10. It improves the quality and quantity of the erop,
11. It increases the effects of manures.
12. It prevents rust in wheat and rot

8. It prevents heaving out or freezing

THE MEN ON THE TICKET. A Pretty Fair Selection of Carpet-Baggers and Negroes with One

Native White Thrown In.

The nominees of the republican convention are generally well known in South Carolina. Taken altogether the ticket is perhaps the strongest that could have been nominated, but its very with plenty of good material to write that we would simply be beating the cratic hosts will turn out to a man now.

Some personal mention of the repub-

Major D. T. Corbin is a staunch partisan and a man of ability. He came to south Carolina with the federal army in fulfilled, and that under his administra-1865 as a major in a regiment from Vermont, of which state he is a native. Major Corbin was so much pleased with the outlook here that he concluded to make South Carolina his home. He located in Charleston and embarked in politics. He was a member of the commission to codify the laws of the state, and at various times filled the office of president of the senate, state senator from Charleston, United States district attorney, city attorney of Charleston, and made a hard fight for Gen. M. C. Butler's seat in the United States senate. He has not been actively engaged in politics for a number of years, and it is very doubtful if he will accept the nomination for governor. He is a pronounced stalwart, and was very much disgusted by the romination of Garfield in 1880. He was a delegate to the Chicago convention which nominated Blaine and was is not likely that the defeat of his favorite would make any favorable change in his temper towards the Blaine faction of the party. Major Corbin is not in the city, and has not been here for some months; indeed there was some doubt

citizen of South Carolina. D. A. Straker, the nominee for lieua number of years quite prominent in the politics of Orangeburg county, and Third. A host of unscrupulous con-

E. J. Sawyer, the nominee for comptroller-general, is a negro. He is post-master at Bennettsville, Marlboro coun-175 00 ty, to which office he was appointed 18 75 (1) ty, to which office he was appointed about a year ago in the place of Mr. J. L. Breeden. Sawyer is said to discharge the duties of the office reasonably well. He had some difficulty in giving his official bond. Brayton, of Columbia, went on it to get Sawyer is fluored in the contract of the on it to get Sawyer's influence in the \$1,153 75 contest between himself and Mackey for 431 25 the state chairmanship of the republican party. Mackey got Sawyer the appointment as postmaster for a like considera-tion. The death of Mackey rescued Sawyer from his dilemma. Sawyer was a member of the "committee on address to the people" appointed by the republican convention which met in Columbia two years ago, in which the democrats of the state were bitterly denounced. Samuel W. Melton, the nominee for

> who has lived in Chester since the war. He was clerk of the court during the republican regime, and has been for many years and still is the head and front of the republican party in Chester county. He was nominated by the recent conthe republican party in Chester county. He was nominated by the recent convention of fiddlers for elector at large from this state. The nomination was made without his authority and contrary to his wishes and he declined to accept it.
>
> R. L. Smith, the nominate for secretary of state, hails from Charleston and is colored. He is editor of the Palmetto Press and is quite bitter and vindictive. from this state. The nomination was made without his authority and contrary

his time is spent in that place. He is the twenty-fourth street, New came to this state with Sherman's army, and after that returned with the carpet. When victory is achieved over the uncame to this state with Sherman's army, and after that returned with the carpetbag host that took possession of our government. He is a well informed man and shows good raising. In his habits he is temperate, and it is said that he never drinks; does not even sample the contraband whisky captured by his underlings. He is easily excited and is lacking in coolness and deliberation. He is a strong partisan, and would make any sacrifice to keep the republican party in office, He is a native of such contributors will be a real of any sacrifice to keep the republican party in office. He is a native of Sweden. The last official position he held under the radical regime in this state was that of apperintendent of the peniff tentiary. While he was in this office he accoured the appointment of his son to the United States military academy of the United States military academy of the United States military academy of the United States internal revenue service.

The ladice of the state are determined there shall be plenty of Taxas and quiltary distances in the restoration in 76 Gen. States the area organizing all over the states internal revenue service.

AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE. NATIONAL DEMOCRATIO COMMITTEE ON THE SITUATION.

An Urgent Call for Funds with which to Combat the Organized Efforts of the Officeholders, Conporations and the Plunderers of the National Treasury.

NEW YORK, September 22 .- The following address has been issued from the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee:

To the people of the United States: The national democratic party of the United States has pledged itself to purify the administration of public affairs from corruption, to manage the government with economy, to enforce the execution of the laws, and to reduce taxation to the lowest limit consistent with just protection to American labor and capital and with the preservation of the faith which the nation has pledged to its creditors and pensioners. The open record of the man whom it has named as the candidate for the presidency has been accepted by thousands of indelican nominees will not be uninteresting. pendent republicans in every state as an absolute guarantee that if he is elected all these pledges will be exactly

tion good government will be assured. To secure these results all good citizens must unite in defeating the republican candidate for president. His history and political methods make it certain that his administration would be stained by gross abuses, by official misconduct and wanton expenditure of the public money, and would be marked by an increase of taxation which would blight

the honest industry of our people.

Against us and against those honest republicans who, for the sake of good government, have made common cause with us, notable combinations have been made. These are chiefly made up of four classes:

First. An army of officeholders, who, by choice or cumpulsion are now giving to republican committees, as part of the campaign fund of that party, moneys paid to such officers out of the public an ardent friend of President Arthur. It treasury for services due to the people

Second. Organized bodies of men who, having secured by corrupt means the imposition of duties which are in excess of all sums needed for the wants of the government and for the protecexpressed yesterday as to whether he is tion of American labor and capital, and still a citizen of this state. He has not, having thus gained enormous wealth, however, established a residence else- are willing to pay largely to the repubwhere, and nominally, at least, is still a lican campaign fund for the promise of the continuance and increase of such duties, which constitute a system of tenant-governor, is a negro and is, it is bounties to monopolies under the false said, a native of Bermuda. He was for pretense of protection to American in-

acquired his greatest distinction by reason of his bitter opposition to the rule of Webster. Straker is a lawyer of some ability, and is at present the principal of the law department in Allen university called upon to account for the evil been gained.

Fourth. Corporations which, having despoiled the public issues by corrupt agencies in the republican parous profits.

This committee has not troops of of-

fice-holders at its command. If will not agree to sell the future legislation of Congress for money paid now into its party treasury. It will not promise immunity to thieves. It will not contract to uphold any corrupt bargain hereto-fore made by the republican party with any corporation for all the wealth which such corporation can offer. It appeals to the people against one and all of Samuel W. Melton, the nominee for these opponents thus corruptly banded together against the friends of good government. The number of all these opponents is small, but their wealth is urer, is a white man and a northern man, who has lived in Chester sizes the way. ased.

An active and vigorous campaign must be made against them. Their paid advocates must be met and defeated in debate upon the platform and in discus-

Press and is quite bitter and vindictive in his bearing towards the white people. He took a conspicuous part at the recent "indignation meeting" concerning the death of Prince Bowen.

Of the Rev. Joshua Wilson, of Florence, the nominee for superintendent of education, nothing is known here. He is colored.

Gen. Carlos J. Stolbrand, the nominee for adjutant and inspector-general, is the denuty internal revenue collector, with Press and is quite bitter and vindictive quires. It invites and it will welcome deputy internal revenue collector, with gaged, or money may be remitted by headquarters at Spartanburg. Most of mail to Charles J. Canda, treasurer, at

When victory is achieved over the un-